NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HUGUENOTS OF FRANCE.

HISTORY OF THE RISE OF THE HUGUENOTS OF FRANCE. By HENRY M. BAIRD. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 577, 681. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The history comprised in the present volumes, although strictly speaking of an ecclesiastical character, may be considered as identical with the political history of France for a period of not less than half a century. It embraces the time from the accession of Francis I. in 1515, to the death of Charles IX. in 1574, at which epoch the doctrines of the Reformation had become well-grounded in France, and the Huguenots had outgrown the feebleness of infancy and stood as a distinct and powerful body before the religious world. In preparing the learned and elaborate work, which will give the name of the author an honorable place on the distinguished list of American historians, Professor Baird has made a judicious use of the researches and discoveries which, during the last thirty years, have shed a fresh light on the history of France at the era of the Reformation. Among the ample stores of knowledge which have been laid open to his inquiries are the archives of the principal capitals of Europe, which have been thoroughly explored for the first time during that period. Numerous manuscripts of great value, for the most part unknown to the learned world, have been rescued from obscurity. At the side of the voluminous chronicles long since printed, a rich abundance of contemporary correspondence and hitherto inedited memoirs has accumulated, which afford a copious collection of life-like and trustworthy views of the past. The secrets of diplomacy have been revealed. The official statements drawn up for the public may now be tested by the more truthful and unguarded accounts conveyed in cipher to all the foreign courts of Europe. Of not less importance, perhaps, than the official publications are the fruits of private research, among which are several valuable collections of original documents. While the author has not failed to enrich his pages with the materials derived from these and similar sources, he has made a careful and patient study of the host of original chronicles, histories, and kindred productions which have long been more or less familiar to the world of letters. The fruits of his studious labors, as presented in these volumes, attest his diligence, his fidelity, his equipoise of judgment, his fairness of mind, his clearness of perception, and his accuracy of statement.

Briefly touching upon some of the important points discussed by Professor Baird, we shall enable our readers to appreciate the soundness of his treatment and the interest of his narrative. Among the popular opponents of the Church of Rome prior to the Reformation, the author gives a rapid sketch of the Cathari or Albigenses, of which sect or sects the origin, he remarks, is obscure and uncertain, and the reports of their creed and worship are inconsistent or incredible. There remains scarcely one authentic exposition of the belief for which they encountered death with heroic fortitude. The record of their faith and self-devotion has been preserved only in the chronicles of hostile ecclesiastics. But there is no doubt that a large number of men and women, quiet and peaceable in their disposition, and honest in their lives, continued through a long series of years to protest against the worship of saints and angels, and the inventions of a corrupt church. Strange doctrinal errors, as Professor Baird affirms, found a foothold in parts at least of the extensive territory in Southern France occupied by the Albigenses. Oriental dualism probably disfigured the creed of portions of the sect. The belief of others scarcely differed from that of the less numerous Waldenses of Provence or of their brethren of the valleys of Piedmont. But the progress of the Albigenses during the latter part of the twelfth century affords a remarkable anticipation of the revolt of the French mind against the priestly despotism that crushed all freedom of thought, which three hundred years later sprang up on the same soil, and bore the most abundant fruit.

With the suppression of the Albigenses, there was no further open popular protest against the errors of the Church until the period of the Reformation. The name of Huguenots was first applied in 1560 to a body of "comeouters," in part religious, in part also political, scattered over France in uncertain numbers. The origin of the title is not known. Several plausible derivations have been suggested, but all of them probably equally remote from the truth. It is most likely that the term arose from some trivial circumstance that has completely passed into oblivion. The rise of the party was rapid and unexpected. It sprang up, as it were, in a night. The seed had been sown for nearly forty years, still the fruit had been comparatively slight; but now the harvest seemed, as by a miracle, to cover the whole surface of the extended field. The grains of truth which had lain long in an arid soil, apparently without life, now suddenly developed into robust vitality. There was not a corner of the kingdom in which the germs of Protestant churches were not found in considerable numbers. In large tracts of country the Huguenots had become so numerous that they were no longer able, even if they had been so disposed, to conceal their religious sentiments, nor content to celebrate their rites in private or nocturnal assemblies. Among the causes of this sudden development, Professor Baird refers to the remarkable progress of letters in France during the previous forty years. The French language had become the most polite of the tongues spoken in Western Europe. Thanks to the schools fostered by the royal bounty, the public mind was in some measure emancipated from the influence of superstition. It perceived the absurdity of the romantic lives of the saints with which people had formerly been satisfied. The pretended miracles of the papal churches and convents were closely scrutinized, and the trickery exposed by which a corrupt clergy sought to maintain itself in popular esteem. Next to the translation of the Bible, the "Christian Institutes" of Calvin exerted the most powerful influence. The close logic of that work and its clear and nervous style touched a chord of sympathy in every French reader, and, while captivating the ear, made a deep impression on the intellect and heart. The version of the Psalms by Marot and Beza, as they were wafted into popularity by the novel beauty of the music to which they were sung, proved a powerful aid to the arguments of the theologian. "They entered the house of the peasant, and invested its homely scenes with a calm derived from the contemplation of the bliss of a Heaven where the fleeting distinctions of the present shall melt away. They nerved the humble artisan to patience and to the cheerful endurance of obloquy and reproach. They attracted to the gathering of persecuted reformers in the by-street, in the retired barn, or on the open heath or mountain side, the youth who preferred their melody and intelligible words to the jargon of a service conducted in a tongue understood only by the learned. In the royal court, or rising in a loud chorus from a thousand voices on the crowded *Pre-aux-clercs*, they were winged messengers of the truth, where no other messengers could have found utterance with impunity. The purity of life of the victims who were put to death for their religion, when contrasted with the corruption of the clergy and the dissoluteness of the court, deeply affected all observing and reflecting minds. "The character and numbers of the religious teachers exerted a powerful influence on the spread of Protestant doctrines. Converts from the Church of Rome, principally priests and monks, were the first apostles of the Reformation. Few of them had received systematic training, none had a thorough acquaintance with the Bible. But now their place was taken by a brotherhood of theologians, men of intellect and learning, as well as zealous for the faith. Geneva was the nursery from which a vigorous stock was transplanted to the soil of France. The school of Calvin and Beza moulded the religious doctrines of France. The young preachers from Lake Leman were prompted by a stern sense of duty, or the more powerful attraction of Divine love. They embraced a vocation in which poverty, fatigue, and almost inevitable death stared them in the face. But they entered it with intelligence and courage, and their unselfish endeavor met with an abundant recompense.

The political ferment was not less active than the religious. The movement of the Huguenots had been branded as a conspiracy against royal authority. A host of replies was called forth, and their political action was presented in its true light as an effort to overthrow the intolerable usurpation of the Guises. The tyrants were no match for the patriots in the use of the pen, but it fared ill with the writers, when their secret was discovered. At this crisis, an illustrious statesman appears upon the stage in the person of Chancellor de l'Hôpital. His connection with Lorraine at first augured little good of his influence. But in a few years, he gave ample proof of the integrity of his character and the sagacity of his plans. He accepted the highest judicial post in the kingdom at a critical juncture, not through the stirrings of ambition, but from a sincere desire to serve his country. Chancellor de l'Hôpital was a person of distinguished presence. His august bearing produced a deep impression. His calm and dignified countenance bore a striking resemblance to the features of an ancient Greek philosopher. Another eminent personage, Admiral de Coligny, whose name occupies a large space in these volumes, now begins to be seen in a conspicuous light. He had espoused the cause of the Protestants a few years before, and soon became prominent for his boldness and zeal in its support. At the suggestion of L'Hôpital and Coligny a council of notables was convened in Fontainebleau for the purpose of devising measures to allay the existing excitement. The Monarch and a selection from the most powerful nobles and clergy of France were assembled in the spacious apartments of the Queen Mother. The session opened with a brief speech from the King, setting forth the objects of the convocation. He was followed by the Chancellor de l'Hôpital, who was less concise in his statements, insisting that the disease of the State was not incurable, if only the cause could be detected. At a subsequent session, Admiral de Coligny said that he had recently visited Normandy, in pursuance of the royal command, to ascertain the origin of the commotions. He had discovered no feelings of ill-will toward the crown. The excitement was entirely due to the illegal violence with which the people had been treated for the sake of religion. He asked permission to present the petitions of the persecuted, who offered to prove that their doctrines were in accordance with the teachings of Scripture and the traditions of the primitive church. The King gave his assurance to Coligny that he took his action in good part, and that his previous fidelity was a sufficient pledge of his present zeal. The petitions purported to come from "the faithful Christians scattered in various parts of the kingdom." They set forth the severity of the persecutions to which the Huguenots were subjected; they begged for an intermission of the cruel measures which had deluged France with blood; and professed a loyal allegiance to the King whom God had called to the throne. This was a perilous step on the part of Coligny. His defence of toleration made him liable to the extreme penalties which had been inflicted on others for much less courageous utterances. The very boldness of the movement secured his safety, when more timid councils would perhaps have proved his ruin. Yet the audible murmurs of the opposite party announced their ill-will. The fearlessness of the Admiral kindled the courage of the others to a brighter flame. It is a singular fact that the most ardent advocates of toleration and reform were found on the episcopal bench. * Two of the lay-bishops, Moultuc and Marcaltac, spoke at length in favor of the Huguenots. A startling contrast was drawn between the means that had been taken to propagate the new doctrines, and those which had been employed for their suppression. For thirty years, it was said, more than three hundred ministers of the purest and noblest character had been attracting disciples "by the sweet name of Jesus continually upon their lips, and had easily gained over a people that were as sheep without a shepherd." Meanwhile popes had been engrossed in war; ministers of justice had made use of the royal enactments against heresy to enrich their own purses; and bishops instead of showing solicitude for their flocks had sought only to preserve their revenues. Forty bishops might be seen at once indulging in scandalous excesses in Paris while the fire was kindling in their dioceses. The ecclesiastical offices became contemptible when prelates conferred benefices on their barbers, cooks, and footmen. It was urged that the Gospel should be published and expounded; that there should be daily sermons in the palace; that the singing of psalms should take the place of the foolish songs sung by the maids of the Queen; and that no punishment should be inflicted for heretical beliefs, when not accompanied by acts of sedition. The speeches of the bishops made a profound impression, and the effect was deepened by the earnest eloquence of Coligny, whose turn it was to address the Council on the next day. He would pledge his life and whatever he held most dear that the hatred of the people was not directed against the King, but his Ministers, who had surrounded him with a guard as if he needed protection against his loyal subjects. He contended that the petitions of the Huguenots, which he had presented should be granted; that they should be allowed to assemble for the worship of God, the preaching of the Gospel, and the celebration of the sacraments. The Guises spoke on the same day in reply to Coligny. The Duke was passionate in his rejoinder, and paid little heed to the questions proposed for deliberation. The Cardinal was more politic, and gave no sign of the deadly hatred which from that time both brothers cherished against Coligny.

The sudden death of Francis II., near the end of the same year (1560), put a stop to the execution of a widespread plan for the complete extermination of the Huguenots. Had he lived but a week longer, their ruin might perhaps have been consummated. But the political power was transferred, at a single stroke, from the hands of Francis and Charles of Lorraine to those of Catharine de' Medici and the King of Navarre. The Protestants of Paris recognized in the event a direct answer to their prayers. Never was there a better opportunity for a prince of the blood to combine his own claims with the cause of justice than now fell to the lot of Antoine of Navarre. The sceptre had passed from the hands of a youth of uncertain majority to those of a boy who was incontestably a minor. Charles, the second son of Henry II., who now succeeded his elder brother, was only ten years of age. The regency unquestionably belonged to Antoine as the first prince of the blood. Every sentiment of self-respect dictated that he should assume the high rank to which he was entitled by his birth and that he should protect the Huguenots who looked up to him as their natural defender. But he was persuaded to cede his regency to that wily intriguer, the Queen Mother, Catharine de' Medici, a foreigner by birth and not of royal blood. For himself, he merely retained the first place under her as lieutenant-general of the kingdom. Antoine was a person of sluggish, changeable, and altogether untrustworthy character. Addicted to excessive sensual indulgence, he was without a trace of energy or resolution. It was the boast of Catharine that Navarre had placed himself entirely in her hands, and that she disposed of him just as she pleased.

The position of Catharine was not an easy one. She was beset with grave financial difficulties. The Crown was almost hopelessly involved. But this was not the worst. The kingdom was rent with dissensions. Two religions were struggling, the one for supremacy, the other for recognition. Catharine had no strong religious convictions to decide her which of the two she should embrace. Two powerful political parties were contending for the ascendancy, that of the princes of the blood, and that of an ambitious family newly introduced into the kingdom. In the absence of any convictions of right, Catharine regarded the success of either as prejudicial to her own authority. She therefore resolved to play off one against the other, in order through their mutual antagonism to gain the command of both. The situation was one of appalling difficulty for a woman with no consciousness of integrity and devotion to duty, for a woman who was naturally timid, and inclined by education to resort for guidance to judicial astronomy or magic rather than to religion.

Passing over the period of the civil wars from 1562 to the peace of St. Germain in 1570, which is treated with admirable lucidity and justness of proportion, in the well-wrought narrative, we come to the cardinal event in the religious history of France, the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572, to the discussion of which Professor Baird brings a prolonged study of the most recent, as well as the oldest historical authorities, a singular evenness and balance of mind, and a coolness of observation and judgment which is proof against the biases of party or prejudice. Retracing a few of the leading points which are placed by the author in prominent relief, it appears that for some time previous to the massacre, the relations of the King (now Charles IX.) with Catharine and Anjou (afterward Henry III.), had suffered a visible change. He no longer showed his accustomed respect for his mother, or his usual kindness for his brother. This was ascribed to the influence of Coligny. The Admiral was believed to have made some sinister expression of them on the mind of the King. From that moment they decided to get rid of Coligny at all hazards. The aid of the Duchess of Nemours was relied on, as she had conceived a mortal enmity against the Admiral, whom she unjustly believed to have instigated the assassination of her husband. Her hatred on this account extended to the whole body of the Huguenots. She heartily entered into the project of Catharine and Anjou, and herself arranged the details of the plan which was at once to be carried into execution. "Such," says Professor Baird, "was the germ of the massacre, as yet not resolved upon, which rapidly developing, was to involve the murder of thousands of innocent persons throughout France. In opposition to the opinion that became almost universal among the Protestants, and gained nearly equal currency among the Catholics—that the butchery had long been contemplated, and that Charles was privy to it—and notwithstanding the circumstances that seem to give color to this opinion, I am compelled to acquiesce in the belief expressed by the Papal Nuncio, Salviati, who, in his dispatches written in cipher to the Cardinal Secretary of State, could certainly have had no motive to disguise his real sentiments, and whom it is impossible to suppose ignorant of any scheme for the general extirpation of the Protestants, had such a scheme existed for any considerable length of time: 'As to all the statements that will be made respecting the firing upon the Admiral and his death, different from that which I have written to you, you will in time find out how true they are. Madame, the Regent having come to be at variance with him [the Admiral], and having decided upon the step a few days before, caused him to be fired upon. This was *without the knowledge of the King*, but with the participation of the Duke of Anjou, the Duchess of Nemours, and her son, the Duke of Guise. If the Admiral had died at once, no others would have been slain. But inasmuch as he survived and they apprehended that some great calamity would appear should he draw close to the King, they resolved to throw aside shame, and to have him killed together with the rest. And this was put into execution that very night.'"

As the hour approached, Coligny exhibited no fear of special danger. Others felt alarm. Some acted upon their fears. Dark hints had been thrown out by the courtiers. There were rumors of some mysterious enterprise afloat. But Coligny kept at his post. On Friday morning, August 22, he went to the Louvre to attend a meeting of the royal council. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock, when, according to the primitive usage of those days, he left the palace to return home for dinner. Meeting Charles just coming out of a chapel in front of the Louvre he returned with him to the tennis court. Accompanied by ten or twelve gentlemen, he again set forth, but had hardly proceeded a hundred paces when an arquebuse was fired at him from behind a lattice. The shot was well aimed, and might have proved fatal, had not the victim at that very moment turned a little to one side. As it was, one of the three balls with which the arquebuse was loaded, took off a finger of his right hand, and another lodged in his left arm, making a serious wound. He was carried to his home a few steps further on, and on the way replied calmly to a gentleman who had expressed the fear that the balls were poisoned: "Nothing will happen but what it will please God to order." The next morning Coligny's physicians announced that his wounds were not dangerous. This was the signal for Catharine and Anjou to come to a final decision with regard to relieving themselves from their present embarrassments. Coligny would recover, and was likely to be more than ever the idol of the Huguenots, to become more than ever the favorite of the King. In that case the influence of Catharine and her younger son would be lost; especially if the judicial investigation then in progress should show that they were the prime movers in the plan of assassination. The Huguenots, moreover, were loud in their demands for justice, which to guilty consciences sounded like threats of retribution. They immediately began to ply the King with arguments. Charles, at last, was won over to their side. From being the friend of Coligny he became the accomplice in his murder. It now only remained to decide upon the number of the Protestants who should be involved with him in a common destruction, and to complete the arrangements for the execution of the plot. How many and who were the victims, whose sacrifice was predetermined, are questions, says the author, which with our present means of information, we are unable to answer. We may, however, consider it established that fancied political exigencies demanded the assassination of but very few persons; that personal hatred added many more; and that a still greater number were murdered in cold blood simply that the spoils might enrich the assassins. To the question: What part must be assigned to religious zeal? Professor Baird replies, to any true outgrowth of religion, none at all; but much to the depraved moral teachings of its professsd representatives. The hatred of Protestantism engendered in the minds of the people by traducing the reforms now bore its fruit in revolting crimes of every sort; while the doctrine enforced by priests, bishops, and monks that obstinate heretics ought to be exterminated from the face of the earth, permitted many a Parisian burgher to commit acts from which any but the most diabolic nature would otherwise have recoiled in horror. It was on a Sunday morning, the 24th of August, that the terrible work was begun in the streets of Paris. Torches and blazing lights had been burning all night in the great thoroughfares. The houses of the Huguenots had been marked with a white cross. The assassins wore as a badge a white cross on the hat and a handkerchief tied about the right arm. The signal for beginning was given by the great bell on the "Palais de Justice." Coligny was one of the earliest victims. The frenzy that had fallen on Paris affected all classes alike. Every feeling of pity seemed to have been blotted out. The weaker sex was not spared in the universal carnage, and suffered outrages that were worse than death. The bodies of the Huguenot leaders were laid in a long row and exposed to the derision and insults of the courtiers. The Queen Mother with a bevy of ladies went gayly down the palace stairs to feast their eyes upon the sight of the uncovered dead. The King, the Queen Mother, and their intimate friends seemed to be in an ecstacy of joy. They indulged in boisterous laughter as the reports of the municipal authorities from hour to hour brought tidings of the extent of the massacre. "The war is now ended in reality," they were heard to say, "and we shall henceforth live in peace." The carnival of blood which had been ushered in on that fatal Sunday of August continued on the succeeding days with little abatement of its frenzied excitement. Paris soon began to resemble a vast charnel house. The greater part of the work was done in the first three or four days, but it was not terminated for several weeks, and many a Huguenot creeping out of his place of concealment was murdered in cold blood by those who coveted his property. Several thousand persons were butchered in Paris alone during the first few days, besides the later victims; precisely how many it is not easy to fix with certainty. The number has been variously estimated at from 1,000 to 10,000, and Professor Baird is inclined to place the figure at between 4,000 and 5,000 persons of all ages and conditions. The massacre rapidly extended from Paris to the provinces. There was a great variety of procedure, showing the absence of a concerted plan; but everything tended to the total destruction of the Huguenots, an object which the King had resolved to accomplish. He was determined that not a single one should survive to reproach him with what he had done. Meantime, the tidings were carried beyond the boundaries of France, exciting a thrill of delight or a cry of execration according to the sympathies of those to whom they came. Nowhere was the surprise greater, or the joy more intense than in Rome. Pope Gregory had been very sceptical in regard to the intentions of the French Court. But the news of the massacre removed the doubt. It was received as a signal blessing for the Roman See. A jubilee was published for the whole Christian world; the cannon of San Angelo was fired as a signal of victory over the enemies of the Church; and for three successive nights there was a general illumination. A medal was struck in honor of the event, and pictures were painted in the Vatican palace, by the order of the Pope, representing different scenes in the Parisian massacre. But in the eyes of the world, Charles IX. stood convicted of an infamous crime. No ingenious sophistry, no barefaced perversion of facts, could clear him in the judgment of impartial men of either creed, from the guilt of an unparalleled butchery of his subjects.

Professor Baird briefly, but clearly, discusses "the historical question which still agitates the world," "respecting the extent to which the Roman Church and the Pope, in particular, must be held responsible for the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day." In answer to this inquiry, the author affirms that so far as Queen Catharine was concerned, as is admitted by all, no zeal for religion controlled her conduct. A dissolute and ambitious woman, and almost an avowed atheist, she could not have acted from a belief that it was her duty to exterminate heresy. But it can scarcely be doubted that among her inferior agents there were some who thought they glorified God by ridding the world of the enemies of his Church. The number of these assassins from religious motives, however, must have been small compared with the multitude to whom religion was merely a pretext, while cupidity or partisan hatred was the real motive, but who still derived their incentives from the lessons of the priests, who in countenancing assassination must be held no less responsible for the crimes of this class of persons than for the odium of more sincere devotees. But whether the Queen Mother and the King's Ministers were honest, or were Roman Catholics, or were, in fact, Christians only in name, is not essential to the question. If the Pope had for years urged the suppression of heresy by the annihilation of the heretics, if he had familiarized the minds of King and Queen with the thought of justifiable massacre, it is of little importance to ascertain whether his pupils executed the injunction from a pure desire to promote the interests of the Papal See, or with more selfish designs. But the course pursued during the entire pontificate of Pius V. was of the character above described. To his last breath, Pope Pius retained the same thirst for the blood of the heretics of France. It was his standing order to the commander of the papal troops in the service of Charles that every heretic who fell into his hands should at once be put to death. With such continual papal exhortations to bloodshed, we can scarcely hesitate, says the author, to find the head of the Roman Catholic Church guilty, if not of devising the mode of its execution, of paving the way for the commission of the crime. "Without the teachings of Pius V.," he remarks, "the conspiracy of Catharine and Anjou would have been almost impossible. Without the preaching of priests and friars at Lent and Advent, the passions of the populace could not have been inflamed to such a pitch as to render it capable of perpetrating atrocities, which will forever render the reign of Charles IX. infamous in the French annals." In regard to the number of Huguenot victims throughout France, the author estimates it at between 20,000, as conjectured by De Thou, and 30,000, as stated by Jean de Sevres, instead of adopting the extreme views of Sully and Perefixe, the latter of whom swells the count of the slain to 100,000 men, women, and children.

While the research and well-digested erudition exhibited in this work are eminently creditable to the learning and scholarship of the author, its literary execution amply attests the excellence of his taste, and his judgment and skill in the art of composition. He affects no dainty niceties of style, but his grave and dignified expression is always lucid, with no sign of haste or crudity, often showing a no less remarkable aptness in the choice of words than acuteness in the formation of opinion. The most conspicuous features of his writing are purity and force of diction, with felicity of arrangement, but there are not infrequent passages in the narrative equally striking for their simple beauty and quiet strength. His work is one of the most important recent contributions to American literature, and is entitled to a sincere greeting for its manifold learning and scholarly spirit.

See Third Page.

THE MONEY MARKET.

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10M 105
Bos H & Erie 1st
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2M 102⅜; 200 102⅞
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250 103
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200 4
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300 35⅞; 200 36⅛
500 35⅞
N Y L E & W'n
500 42; 1600 42¼
3400 42⅛; 1470 42¾
Union Pacific
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N Y L E W'n pref
100 69¼; 100 69½
100 69⅞
Cent'l of New-Jer.
300 80⅞; 300 81⅛
500 81; 700 81¼
Mich Central
600 90; 200 89⅞
100 89⅞; 100 89⅞
100 89⅞
Lake Shore
500 100; 100 100
5M 101¼
Northwestern
2200 89⅞; 800 90⅛
300 89¾; 1500 90¼
2100 90
Northwest pref
100 105; 100 105
100 105¼; 10 104½
St Paul
100 74⅞; 800 74⅛
200 74⅞; 500 74⅞
500 74⅞; 900 74⅞
1700 74⅞; 1100 74⅞
300 74⅞; 500 75
St Paul pref
100 100¼; 300 100¼
625 100; 500 100⅜
Louisville & Nash
100 87¾
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Wab St L & Pacific
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3M 114
Lake E & W 1st 6s
5M 94
Metropolitan E 1st
15M 104¼
Mo Kan & Tex C A
3M 72⅛
N Y Central 6s '83
1M 104¼
Ohio & Miss C S F
3M 112½; 5M 113
Lst B'n & Mun 1st
10M 92
Pac R of Mo 1st
5M 106½
Kansas Pacific
Den Div 6s As
with cou cert
5M 101¼
Tex Pac In L G
5M 69½
Pitts F W & C 2d
1M 125
Great West 2d M
3M 96
St L & Iron M 1st
5M 113¼
Arkansas Branch
1M 98; 5M 98½
Cairo Ark & Tx 1st
5M 98
St L & Iron M 2d
1M 96¾
T & Web 1st M
St L Division
5M 106
T & W con convert
10M 96
St L Kan C & N
Real Estate 7s '95
7M 106
Mobile & O 1st Deb
1M 61½; 2M 61⅞
Mobile & Ohio 2d
10M 39½; 10M 39⅞
Hous & Gt Nor 1st
P C R
5M 92
Min & St L 1st M
6M 99
Wabash 7s new
1M 91
Manhattan Bank
15 147
A & P Telegraph
200 44; 800 43
New Central Coal
100 34⅛; 100 35
100 34⅞
Boston W Power
200 11
Quicksilver Min'g
200 20
Quicksilver P'fd
100 60
Cariboo Min'g Co
100 5¼
Little Pitts Mining
50 29
Pullman Pal Car Co
150 106
La Platta Mining
300 5; 100 5¼
Sutro Tunnel
325 4; 100 3⅞
Del & Hudson C
100 74⅜; 100 74⅝
50 74⅝; 100 74⅝
Western Union
775 102⅞; 100 102⅞
300 102⅜; 200 102⅞
300 102⅜
Pacific Mail S S C
900 36⅞; 800 36
100 36⅛; 300 36¼
400 36⅝; 100 36⅛
100 36; 200 36
100 35⅞
N Y Lake E & W
1200 42⅞; 1900 42¾
500 42⅞; 300 42⅞
100 42⅞; 1200 42⅞
1200 42⅞; 3300 42⅞
100 42⅞; 1100 42⅞
200 42⅞; 1300 42⅞
1000 42⅞; 300 42⅞
30 42; 500 42
500 42⅞
N Y L E & W'n pf
300 69⅞; 400 69⅞
100 69¾
Illinois Central
100 99½
Michigan Central
500 90; 700 89⅞
200 89⅞; 200 89⅞
200 89⅞; 100 89⅞
500 89⅞
Lake Shore & M S
500 100¼; 700 99⅞
1M 100¼; 300 99⅞
500 100⅛; 300 100
600 100; 1100 99⅞
600 99⅞; 1100 99⅞
Union Pacific
100 83⅞; 200 84
Cleve & Pitts G'd
12 106
Chic & Northwest
400 90⅛; 1100 90⅛
1400 90⅞; 1100 90⅞
200 90⅞; 2200 90⅞
600 90⅞; 100 90⅞
Chic & N W pref
100 105¼; 300 105¼
20 105
C C C & Indianapls
100 79
Central of N J
100 81⅞; 100 80⅞
100 81; 600 81
100 80⅞
Del Lack and West
200 83⅞; 900 83⅞
600 83⅞; 500 83⅞
800 83⅞; 400 83½
700 83⅞
Chic Mil & S P
1M 74⅞; 1500 74⅞
2500 75; 100 74⅞
15 75⅛; 500 75⅛
500 74⅞; 500 75
300 74⅞; 200 74⅞
600 74⅞; 500 74⅞
1M 74⅞; 600 74⅞
800 74⅞; 100 74⅞
Chic M & St P pref
500 100¼
Chic & R Island
10 150½
C St Paul & Min R
100 47½
Chesapeake & Ohio
100 17¼
Bur C R & N'n R
100 58; 10 58½
Canada Southern R
400 65⅛; 300 65
Col C & I Central
200 20⅛; 100 20⅛
800 20⅛; 600 20⅛
10 21
Han & St Jo
100 33⅞; 100 34⅛
100 34
Han & St Jo Pref
100 64; 200 64½
Ind Cin & Lafay'e
200 3
Kansas Pacific
50 83
L Erie & Western
400 20
Morris & Essex
40 102⅛
Mo Kan & Texas
700 32⅛; 400 32⅞
300 32⅛; 1600 32⅛
1600 32⅞; 100 32⅞
900 32⅛
Manhattan RR
200 53⅞; 200 55
200 54; 100 55¾
Nash Chat & St L
200 79⅞; 1M 79⅞
100 80
Northern Pacific
400 31⅞; 400 32
50 31⅞; 100 32¼
100 31⅞; 100 32⅞
Ohio & Mississipp
58 27⅛; 100 28⅛
200 28⅛; 300 28⅛
100 28⅛; 300 28⅛
300 28⅛
Ohio & Miss pref
200 58; 100 58⅞
14 57⅞; 100 59
300 58⅞
Phila & Reading
400 69⅞; 200 69⅞
900 70; 100 69⅞
300 70⅛
St L & San Fran
300 42⅞; 200 42⅞
100 42⅞
St L & S F pref
700 49; 100 48⅞
St L & S F 1st pref
50 69½
St Louis I M & S A
300 46⅞; 200 47⅞
500 47; 550 47½
300 47⅝; 100 47⅞
300 47⅞; 100 47⅞
1M 47⅞; 200 47⅞
100 48; 100 47⅞
600 47⅞
Wab St L & Pac
700 41⅞; 400 41⅞
600 41⅞; 100 42
600 41⅞; 200 41⅞
400 41⅞
Wab St L & P pref
100 64⅞; 100 64⅞
100 64⅞; 100 64⅞
100 64⅞; 200 64⅞
200 64⅞; 5 65
300 64⅞; 400 64⅞
900 64

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

Tol & Wabash 2d
8M 99⅞; 2M 99⅞
Erie new 2d Con
25M 87⅞; 5M 87⅞
25M 87⅞; 1M 87⅞
5M 87⅞; 3M 88
2M 87⅞
Erie new 2d 5s Fun
2M 82⅞
Texas Pac In L G
40M 69
Texas Pac Consol'd
1M 86½
Metropolitan E 1st
6M 104⅞
Mo K & Texas C As
6M 92¼
Mo Kan & T 2d
3M 47
Morris & E 1st Con
10M 106⅞
Alton & Terre H In
10M 85¼
Mobile & Ohio 1st
Deben
5M 61¾
Oregon Ry & N 1st
5M 98
N J C Con As'n
2M 104
St L & S F 2d
Class A
5M 86½
R W & Og 1st Con
5M 57
Ches & Ohio
1st Series B
100 62¼
Den & Rio G 1st
10M 95⅞
Lake Shore
600 99⅞; 100 99⅞
Quicksilver pref
300 60
Excelsior Mining
200 25
Western Union
100 102⅞; 200 102⅞
200 102⅞; 100 102⅞
300 102; 100 102½
Pacific Mail
200 35⅞; 200 36⅛
100 35⅞; 100 36⅛
300 36
N Y C & Hudson
200 130
Erie Railway
1310 42; 100 42¾
800 42⅞
Mich Central
100 89⅞; 300 89⅞
100 89⅞; 200 89⅞
Northwestern
900 90; 1600 90
100 90⅞; 100 90⅞
Northwestern pref
700 105⅞; 200 105⅞
Wab St L & Pacific
200 41⅞; 200 42⅞
200 42; 100 42¾
Wab St L & P pref
500 64⅞; 200 64⅞
100 64⅞
Central of N J
300 81
St Paul
200 74⅞; 100 74⅞
Del Lack & West
20 83⅞; 300 83⅞
200 83⅞
Morris & Essex
200 102
Boston A Line pfd
15 52
Keok & De M
100 16
Kansas Pacific
100 86
Kansas & Texas
200 32⅛
Han & St Jo
100 34; 200 34¼
Han & St Jo pr
100 64
Northern Pacific
300 32¼
St L & S Fran pref
200 48⅞
St L & Iron Mt As
200 47⅞; 200 47⅞
100 47⅞; 200 48
Ohio & Miss
200 28⅞; 100 28⅞
C C & I C
100 20⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Missouri 6s 1888
1M 109½
Ches & O Cur In det
10M 35
N J Cent 1st 1890
1M 117
Den & Rio G 1st
2M 95⅞; 7M 95⅞
Met E R 1st
2M 104⅞; 11M 104⅞
Mo Kan & Texas
Consols S F As
15M 92½
Ohio & Miss Con
2M 113⅛
Chic Br & Q 8s
1M 113⅞
Kan Pac Inc No 16
5M 72
Central Pacific G B
5M 111½; 10M 111⅞
St L & Iron M 1st
5M 113¼
Tol & Wab 2d M
3M 99½
T & Wab Con Conv
2M 96½
Minn & St L 1st M
10M 99⅞
Or R'y & N 1st
30M 93
Cariboo Mining Co
100 5¼
Canton Company
200 60
Standard Mining
10 28½
Sutro Tunnel Co
300 3⅞
Michigan Central
500 89⅞
Lake Shore & M S
400 100; 1M 100⅛
500 100⅛; 100 100⅜
Del & Hudson C C
600 75; 200 74⅞
100 74⅞
Western Union
22 102⅞; 1M 102⅞
300 102⅞
Pacific Mail S S
200 36⅛; 100 36⅞
400 36⅛; 100 35⅞
50 36; 100 36⅛
100 36⅝; 200 36⅞
500 36⅞
Erie Railway
700 42⅞; 200 42⅞
400 42⅞; 3300 42⅞
4900 42⅞
Erie Railway pref
100 69⅞
Union Pacific
100 84⅛; 25 84⅞
10 84⅞; 100 84⅞
Illinois Central
100 99
Chic & N Western
300 90⅞; 2M 90⅞
2200 90⅞; 400 90⅞
Ch & Northwest pf
200 105⅞; 100 105⅞
Cent R R of N J
200 81⅞; 100 81⅞
100 81⅞
Chic Mill & St P
1200 75; 400 75⅛
1M 75⅛
Chic M & St P pref
100 100⅞; 100 100⅞
Wab St L and Pac
200 42⅞; 500 42⅞
1M 42⅞; 30 42⅞
Wab St L & Pac pf
500 64⅞; 1400 64⅞
100 64⅞; 700 65
500 64⅞
Del Lack & West
900 83⅞; 2M 84
1800 84⅞; 200 83⅞
1300 84⅞; 400 83⅞
Morris & Essex
400 102
Boston & N Y A L
Preferred
100 52
Mo Kan & Texas
100 32⅞; 800 32⅞
200 32⅞; 1500 32⅞
St L I M & S As
300 48; 1700 48⅛
300 48⅛; 700 48⅞
Northern Pac pref
200 56⅛; 100 56⅞
Phil & Reading
490 70⅛; 1M 70⅞
Louisville & Nash
35 87⅞; 100 87⅞
Kansas Pacific
300 88
Hannibal & S Jo pf
100 64⅞; 100 64⅞
Canada Southern
400 65¼
Manhattan RR
5 55⅛; 100 54⅞
N Y Elevated
100 128
Nash C & S L
400 79⅞
St L and San Fr prf
200 49; 100 49¼
Ohio & Mississippi
100 28⅞; 50 29
Ohio & Missis pref
100 58⅞; 100 58⅞
C C & I C
100 20⅞; 100 20⅞
200 20⅞; 100 20⅞
200 20⅞; 100 20⅞

SALES FROM 2½ O'CLOCK TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

Den & R Grand 1st
5M 95⅛
Lehigh & W-B Con
Assented
5M 92⅞; 5M 92½
Mo Kan & T C As
25M 92⅞; 2M 93
Mo Kan & T 2d
5M 47⅛; 2M 47⅛
Tol P & W 2d Con
P C R
8M 61½
Tol & Wab Con con
2M 96; 5M 97
Erie New 2d Con
150M 88; 10M 88
8M 87⅞
St L & S F 2d
Class A
1M 86½
Mob & Ohio 1st
500 95
Mobile & Ohio 1st
Debens
2700 61⅞
Kan P 1st J & D
4M 111⅛
Kansas Pacific 6s
Den Div Ass
with Coupon Cer
14M 102
N J Cen 1st Cn As
20M 105⅛; 18M 105⅞
Rome W & Ogden
1st Consol
10M 56½
St L & Iron M 2d
Pref Income
8M 65½
Del & Hudson
200 74⅞; 100 74⅞
Little Pitts Min
20 29¾
Quicksilver
100 20⅞; 100 20⅞
Quicksilver Pfd
100 61¼
Cariboo Mining Co
200 5¼
Sutro Tunnel Co
300 3⅞; 500 4
300 4
Atlantic & P Tel
200 43⅞; 200 42⅞
Western Union
1M 102⅞; 100 103⅛
300 103; 1M 103⅛
100 102⅞; 100 103⅛
1M 103
Lake Shore
300 100⅛; 50 100⅜
600 100⅛; 100 100¼
1M 100⅝; 300 100⅜
500 100⅜
Pacific Mail
400 36⅞; 100 37⅞
200 36⅞; 900 37⅛
100 36⅞; 800 37⅛
1M 37; 500 37⅞
200 37⅞; 100 37⅛
1M 37⅛
N Y C & Hudson
100 129⅞
Erie Railway
1100 42⅞; 5M 43
1024 42⅞; 2M 42⅞
4200 42⅞; 300 43⅛
8M 42⅞; 100 43
3000 42⅞
Erie preferred
400 70; 200 70⅛
200 70⅛; 100 69⅞
600 70
Mich Central
200 89⅞; 200 90⅛
200 90
Union Pacific
200 85; 300 85
25 85⅛; 200 85⅛
Central of N Jersey
100 81⅛; 100 81
100 81⅛; 300 81⅛
Illinois Central
50 99
Canada South'n R
300 65⅛; 100 65½
10 65⅛
Northwestern
1100 90⅞; 2M 91⅛
200 90⅞; 700 91⅛
1300 90⅞; 100 91⅛
3M 91
Northwestern pref
400 105⅞
St Paul
1M 75⅛; 1M 75⅞
600 75⅛; 800 75⅞
900 75⅛; 500 75⅞
1300 75⅛; 500 75⅞
St Paul Pref
500 100½
Chic St P & Minn
100 47⅞
Ches & Ohio R R
100 18⅛
Wabash S L & P
200 42⅞; 300 42½
100 42⅞; 60 42⅞
200 42⅞; 200 42⅞
100 42⅞; 100 42⅞
Wab St L & P pref
100 64⅞; 100 65⅛
800 65; 100 65¼
700 65¼
Del Lack & West
100 84⅞; 500 84⅛
300 85⅛; 800 84⅛
1M 84; 500 84⅛
Fort Wayne
10 111⅛; 40 111⅜
Ind Cin & Lafay'te
400 3½
Kansas & Texas
300 32; 1M 32⅞
200 32⅛; 2500 32⅛
500 32⅛
Kansas Pacific
200 86⅞
L'ville & Nash R
100 87½
L Erie & Western
200 20
Keokuk & De M pf
100 38½
Metropolitan E
100 120
Mobile & O Assent
100 21½; 400 21¼
Manhattan R R
200 54⅛; 300 54½
Northern Pac P'fd
100 58⅞; 100 57
400 56⅞
Nash Chat & S L
900 79⅞; 400 80½
1900 80; 400 80⅞
200 80⅞; 400 81
100 80⅞
Phila & Reading
400 70⅞; 200 71⅛
1700 71; 200 71½
200 71½
St L & San Fran
100 42⅞
St L & San Fr Pref
100 49⅞; 100 49⅞
100 49⅞; 100 50
St L & S F 1st pref
100 69½
St L I Mount As
50 48; 700 48½
400 48⅞; 100 48⅞
200 48⅞; 300 48⅞
St P & S C Pref
100 74
Han & St Jo
100 34⅛; 200 34⅜
100 34⅛; 100 34¼
20 34⅜
Han & St Jo Pref'd
200 64⅛; 200 64½
200 64⅞; 100 64⅞
Ohio & Miss
300 29⅛; 1100 29⅞
200 28⅞; 400 29⅛
20 28⅞
Ohio & Miss pref
100 58⅛; 100 58
C C & I C
100 20⅞; 300 20⅞
500 21

N. Y. MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bulwer: 25 ... 9¼; 200 ... 9.
Lucerne: 200 ... 19; 200 s3. 19.
Bechtel: 150 ... 1.35; 60 ... 1.40.
Rappahan'ock: 200 ... 36; 1000b45. 39; 500 b15. 38; 1000.b30 39; 1300 ... 37; 700 b60. 40; 1000 ... 38.
Independence: 100 ... 99.
May Belle: 100 ... 15.
Americ'n Flag: 500 b30. 52; 500.b45. 53.
Granville: 1100 ... 45; 2000 ... 46.
Sierra Nevada: 20 .. b30 22; 50 s10. 21¼.
Bodie: 10 ... 8¼.
Buckeye: 2500b30. 57; 250 ... 53.
Hukill: 100 ... 3.85; 1200b30. 4; 100 ... 3.90.
Con Virginia: 100 ... 3.85; 100 b3 4.00; 200 b15. 3.95; 400 ... 3.95.
La Crosse: 500 ... 46; 1500 ... 47; 500 b15. 49; 900b60. 48; 1900 ... 48; 300 b5. 49.
La Platta: 100 b3. 5.
South Hite: 100 ... 3.25; 300 s3. 3.75; 300 ... 3.30; 200 b5. 3.30.
Gre'n Mount'n: 100 b15. 2.15; 500 b3. 2.10; 200 b30. 2.15; 100 ... 2.10.
Little Pittsb'g: 20 ... 29½.
Great Eastern: 1000 b3. 33; 1000b10. 34; 1500 ... 33; 500 b10. 34; 100 ... 34; 100 ... 35; 100 ... 38; 500 ... 36; 1000 b3. 37; 1300 sc. 37.
Gold Placer: 500 b30. 30.
Shamrock: 70 ... 1.40.
Tip Top: 100 ... 1.90.
Belle Isle: 100 ... 1.35.
California: 10 ... 3.90.
N Y & Col: 100 b30. 2.30.

MONDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

Evidently the average stock operator has begun his preparations for the expected January "boom." Transactions amounting to 314,484 shares make up a large business for a day in the midst of the holidays, but such was the business done to-day, with the result of a general advance in the prices of active stocks ranging from 1 to 3 per cent; and this despite the fact that money to-day was harder than on any previous day of this month. But then almost every one is expecting that after the new year opens money will go begging for borrowers, while the amounts mentioned which are to seek investment are fabulous. The speculation to-day did not run in any particular class of stocks, but was well distributed throughout the list. Erie scored about one-fifth of the total transactions, but its price advanced less than that of some other stocks which were less actively traded in. Lake Shore and Michigan Central attracted their usual share of attention and made further fractional advances. The granger stocks, including those of St. Paul and Sioux City, were notably strong. Hannibal and St. Joseph stocks made little improvement, while those of Iron Mountain, the Wabashes, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas rose from 1½ to 2¾ per cent. The coal stocks also were higher, but their advances were due more to the small offerings of stocks than to any active demand from buyers other than for the "short" account. Telegraph stocks were strong, and Pacific Mail rose to 37½@37.

The final changes from the closing prices Saturday are as follows: Advances—Chesapeake and Ohio and Morris and Essex each, ⅛; C., C. and I. C., and Louisville and Nashville, each ¼; Northwest preferred, ⅜; C., C., C. and I., Alton and Terre Haute, Rock Island, St. Paul preferred, Delaware and Hudson, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, and St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred, each ½; Hannibal and St. Joseph and St. Louis and San Francisco, each ⅝; Canada Southern and Lake Shore, each ¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, Michigan Central, Northern Pacific and Erie preferred, each ⅞; New-York Elevated and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred, each one; Erie, Northern Pacific preferred, Wabash and Western Union, each 1⅛; Northwest and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, each 1¼; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 1⅜; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Metropolitan Elevated, New-Jersey Central, Ohio and Mississippi preferred, Wabash preferred and Pacific Mail, each 1½; St. Paul, 1⅝; Mobile and Ohio, 1¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1⅞; Manhattan Elevated, and St. Paul and Sioux City, each 2; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 2½; Iron Mountain, 2¾; St. Paul and Sioux City preferred 3; and Reading 3½ per cent. Declines—Illinois Central and Central and Hudson each ¼; Chicago and Alton, ½; and Cleveland and Pittsburg, ⅞ per cent.

The market closed excited and strong.

RANGE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

As reported by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company.

Name.	Actual Sales. Op'g	High't	Low't	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
Al.&T.H.	..	..	..	..	16½	18	..
Al.&T.H. prf.	..	..	..	..	42	43	..
Bost'n Air Line	52	52	52	52	..	..	115
B.C.R.& N.	58	58	58	58	..	..	210
Canada Soth'n	65⅛	65½	65	65½	65¼	65½	2,010
C.,C.,C. & I.	79	79	79	78	79	80	100
C.,C. & I. C.	21	21	20½	21	20½	21	3,970
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	..	..	200
Chic. Bur. & Q.	..	..	..	..	126½	127	..
Chi., R.I.& Pa.	150½	150½	150½	150½	149½	150	10
Chic. & Alton	100	100	99½	99½	99⅞	100	17
Chic. & Alt. pf.	..	..	..	..	118	120	..
Chic.,St.P.& M.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47¼	48	200
Chic.& N.W.	89⅞	91¼	89⅞	91½	91¼	91⅜	31,700
Chic.& N.W. pf.	105	105⅜	105	105⅝	105	105⅝	2,230
Cleve & Pitts.	106	106	106	106	..	..	12
C.,Mil.&St.P.	74⅞	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	74¾	75⅞	32,115
C.,M.&St.P. pf.	100¼	100⅝	100	100½	100½	100⅝	2,625
D.,L.& West'n.	83¼	84¼	83¼	84¼	84½	84¼	20,220
D. & Hud. Co.	74½	75	74⅞	74¾	74⅞	75	2,150
H. & St. Jo.	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34¼	34⅛	34½	1,220
H. & St. Jo. pf.	64	64¾	64	64¾	64⅝	64¾	1,500
Harlem	..	..	..	..	155	158	..
Illinois Central	99½	99½	99	99	99	99½	250
Ind.,Cin.& Laf.	3	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3½	600
Kan. Pacific	86	86⅞	86	86⅞	86¾	87	650
Keok.& D.M.	16	16	16	16	14¼	16½	100
Do. pref.	38½	38½	38½	38½	37	40	100
Lake Shore	100	100½	99¾	100⅜	100⅜	100½	18,550
Lake Erie & W.	20	20	20	20	..	..	700
Louis. & Nash.	87½	87½	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	405
Manhattan	53½	55¼	53½	54½	54¼	55	2,650
Metropolitan	120	120	120	120	120	122	127
Mich. Central	90	90⅛	89½	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	5,300
M., K. & Tex.	32	32⅞	31⅞	32¾	32⅝	32¾	16,600
Mor. & Essex	102	102	102	102	101¾	102½	1,240
Nash.Ch.& St.L.	79¾	81	79¾	81	80¾	81¼	7,000
N. J. Central	80⅞	81½	80¾	81½	81¼	81½	4,300
N.Y.C.& H.	130	130	129¾	129¾	129⅞	130	300
N.Y. Elevated	123	123	123	123	124	125	200
N.Y.,L.E.& W.	42	43⅛	42	43	43	43⅛	62,244
Do pref.	69¼	70¼	69¼	69⅞	69	70	2,700
North'n Pacific	31¾	32¼	31⅞	32¼	32¼	32⅜	1,350
Do pref.	56¼	57	56½	57	56⅞	57¼	1,900
Ohio & Miss.	27⅞	29⅞	27⅞	29½	29½	29⅝	4,858
Do. pref.	58	59	58	58	57½	58¼	1,114
Panama	..	..	..	..	167	170	..
Phil.& Reading	69	71½	69	71½	71⅜	71⅝	8,900
Pullman Car Co.	106	106	106	106	..	..	150
P., Ft. W.& Chi.	111½	111¾	111½	111¾	..	..	50
St. Paul & S.C.	..	..	..	..	37	38	..
St. P. & S.C. pf.	73½	74	73½	74	74¼	74⅞	200
St. L. & S. F.	42	42⅞	42	42⅞	42⅞	42½	850
St. L. & S. F. pf.	49	50	48⅞	50	49¾	50	1,800
St.L.&S.F.1st pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69¾	70	150
St. L., I. M.& S.	46¼	48¾	46	48¾	48½	48⅝	11,600
Union Pacific	84	85½	83⅞	85½	85¼	85¾	1,510
Wab., St.L.& P.	41½	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	8,930
Do. pref.	64	65⅜	64	65¼	65¼	65⅝	11,300
Amer. Dist. Tel.	..	..	..	..	71	73	..
A. & P. Tel.	43	44	43	43¾	43½	44	1,700
W.U. Tel.	102⅞	103¼	102	103¼	103¼	103¾	13,747
Adams Exp.	..	..	..	..	104¾	105½	..
Amer. Exp.	..	..	..	..	56¾	57½	..
U. S. Exp.	..	..	..	..	47¼	48	..
W. Fargo Exp.	..	..	..	..	104½	105	..
Pacific Mail	36	37½	35¾	37¼	37⅛	37¼	14,850
Canton	60	60	60	60	58	60	200
Cariboo	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	400
Cent'l Mining	..	..	..	..	20	22½	..
Excel. Min'g	25	25	25	25	24½	25½	200
Homest'e M. Co.	..	..	..	..	38	39	..
La Platta Ming	5	5	5	5	..	..	400
Little Pittsb'g	29	29¼	29	29¼	28	29	70
N. Cen. Coal	34½	35	34½	35	34	35	300
Ontario M. Co.	..	..	..	..	38½	40	..
Standard M'g	28½	28½	28½	28½	27½	28½	10
Sutro Tunnel	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	..	..	2,925
Quicksilver	20	20½	20	20½	20¼	21	500
Do. pref.	60	61¼	60	61¼	61¼	62	600
Boston W. Pow.	11	11	11	11	..	..	200

Total sales for the day ... 314,484

*5¼ buyer 30 days.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

	Saturday.	To-day.		Saturday.	To-day.
Water Power	11 11-16	11 11-16	Cin., San. & Cleve.	18⅝	18½
Boston Land	9¼	9⅜	Eastern Railroad	25	25½
A. & Top. 1st 7s	112½	112½	Pueb. & Ark. Val.	77	76½
Do. land grant 7s	111½	111½	Calumet & Hecla	280	282¼
Do. 2d 7s	118½	118½	Copper Falls	4¼	4¾
Do. land 8s	108¾	108¾	Duncan Silver	4½	5
E. R. R. 3½s new	81½	81½	Franklin	28½	28¼
Hartf. & Erie 7s	53¾	53¾	International	55c	55c
A. & Top. R. R.	123¼	123¼	Pewabic	33	33
Bost. & A. R. R.	138	137¾	Quincy	29	29
Bost. & Me. R.R.	118¼	118¼	Ridge	6⅝	7
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	126½	126¼	Silver Islet	21½	21½
Ch., Cl., Dub. & Min.	45½	49			

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119½	120	Northern Pac. pref	56¾	57½
Un'd R. R. of N. J.	152½	153	North'n Central R.	32½	32⅝
Penn. R. R.	50⅝	50¾	Lehigh Nav.	38	38½
Reading R. R.	35⅝	35¾	Pitts. Tit. & Buf.	11½	11½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	52⅝	52½	Hestonville R. R.	26	26¼
Catawissa pref.	48	49	Phila. & Erie	17	17½
Northern Pac. com.	32½	32¾			

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

	Wednesday.	To-day.		Wednesday.	To-day.
Alpha	7¼	9½	Lady Washington	½	½
Alta	2¼	2⅜	Leopard	..	5/32
Argenta	1	1	Leviathan	5/16	19/32
Belcher	2⅝	3⅝	Mammoth	2	2
Bechtel	1¼	1¼	Manhattan	1½	1½
Best and Belcher	9	10½	Martin White	..	19/32
Belle Isle	1¾	1½	McClinton	..	⅝
Belvidere	¾	19/32	Mexican	16⅝	17
Black Hawk	½	19/32	Mono	4	4½
Bodie	9	9	Northern Belle	6¼	6⅝
Boston Con.	1¼	1¾	Noonday	3¾	4½
Bulwer	9	9½	North Bonanza	13/32	½
Bullion	3½	3¾	Ophir	16¼	18
Caledonia	1⅛	1¼	Overman	3⅛	6½
Caledonia, B. H.	..	3	Potosi	2⅝	3
California	3¾	4⅛	Raymond and Ely	..	25/32
Chollar	5½	5⅝	Real del Monte	..	1½
Cons. Pacific	4¼	4¼	Savage	4	4⅝
Cons. Virginia	3⅞	3⅞	Sierra Nevada	17¾	17⅝
Crown Point	2⅛	2⅝	Silver Hill	9/16	15/16
Eureka Con	16	16⅝	Silver King	6½	6⅝
Exchequer	2½	2⅝	South Bulwer	7/16	9/16
Golden Terra	..	10	South Noonday	1¾	1⅞
Goodshaw	1/16	..	Syndicate	1½	1¼
Gould and Curry	4⅝	5	Tioga	1⅜	2¼
Grand Prize	11/32	1	Tip Top	2	1⅞
Hale and Norcross	6⅛	6⅝	Union Consolidat'd	41½	41¾
Imperial	11/32	13/32	Wales	7	4
Julia Consolidated	1⅝	1⅞	Yellow Jacket	9½	9⅞
Justice	1	1¼			

Government bonds were dull but firm with an advance of ⅛ per cent for the 4 per cents. The business at the boards included $25,000 coupon 6s of 1881 at 107⅛, $15,000 coupons at 103⅛ and $30,000 coupons 4s at 104⅛. At the close the market was strong at the annexed quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U.S.6s '80, reg.	102¾	102⅞	U.S.4s 1907 reg.	103⅞	103¾
U.S.6s '80, coup.	105¼	105⅜	U.S.4s 1907, coup.	104	104⅛
U.S.6s '81, reg.	104⅛	104¼	U.S. C'y 6s 1895	121	....
U.S.6s '81, coup.	107⅛	107¼	U.S. C'y 6s 1896	121¼	....
U.S.5s '81, reg.	103⅛	103¼	U.S. C'y 6s 1897	121½	....
U.S.5s '81, coup.	103⅛	103¼	U.S. C'y 6s 1898	122	....
U.S.4½s '91, reg.	106⅛	106¼	U.S. C'y 6s 1899	122¼	....
U.S.4½s '91, coup.	106⅛	106¼	Dist. of Col. 3-65s c.	86⅝	87

State bonds are neglected, the only sales to-day